BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

ROR

DANE. BELADFORD. [Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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FBY AUTHORETY



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWEN-TY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public.-No. 5.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of norse and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteers ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the 18th of June, eigh teen hon fred and twelve, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without any fault or nigligence of his part, while in said service, by the loss of horse in hattle, or by the loss of a horse wounder horse in hattle, or by the loss of a horse woonned in battle, and which has died or shall die of said wound, or be being so wounded shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death, or abandoned by the loss of any horse by death, or abandoned by the loss of any horse by death, or abandoned by the loss of any horse by death, or abandoned by the loss of any horse by death, or abandoned by the loss of any horse by death, or abandoned by the loss of the loss o donment, in consequence of the United States failing to sopply sufficient farage, in because the rider was dismainted and separated from his horse, andordered todo duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the afficer in the immediate command ardered or shall order the boise ate command ordered or shall order the horse turned out to graze in the words, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed or shall fail to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereat; or for the 1-s of mecessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof. Provided, That if any payment has been or snall be, made, to any one alore-said, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss or abandenment of his house, said pay-ment shall be deducted from the valua thereof, unles he hassaushed or shall satisfy the paymaster at the fine he made or shall make the pryment or thereafter show, by proof, that he was remounted in which case the deduction shall mily extents the time he was on foot: And provided, also If any payment shad have been, or shall hereaf ter be, made to an account of clot mig, to which he was not entitled

by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accontrements.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That any person who, in the said military service as a vulunteer, or draughted inditionan, lumished or shall furnish thoself with arms and collitary ac contrements, and sustained or shall sustain dam ages by the capture or destruction of the same withnot any fault or negligence on his part, or win lost or shall lose the same by reason of his bein wounded in the service, shall be allowed and parl

the value thereof Sec. 3. . Ind be it further enucted, That any person who sustained, in shall sustain damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy, of any horse, male ox, wagon, (a), hoat, sleigh or harness, while such property was nothe military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, it in shall appear that such loss, capture at estruction, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the awner; and any person wha, without any such fault or ne Jigence sustained or shall sustain damage by the cearl or abandonment and loss of any such narse, multi-or ox, while in the service alorestic, in conseor ox, while in the service aloresabl, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to formen the same with sufficient forage, shall be allowed and part the value treefor.

Sec. 4. In the it further enacted. That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjocted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the President and the Presi

der the direction or with the assent of the President of the United States; as well in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants, as the species and degree of evidence, the manner in which such evidence shall be taken and authonlicated, which rules shall be such as, in the opin inn of the President, shall be best cal wated to intain the object of this act, protogradic regard, as well to the claims of individual justice as to the interests of the United Sates, which roles and regulations shall be published for tour weeks

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to all adjudications of said Audion upon the claims abuve mentioned, whether such jurgment be intavor of, or adverse to, the claim, shall be entered in a book provided by him for that purpose and under his direction, and when such judgment shall be in tayor of such claim, the plannent, or his legal. be in favor of such claim, the claiment, or his legal representative, shall be entitled to the amount thereof upon the production of a copy thereof, certified by said Auditor, at the Tecasuty of the

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all instances where any numer has been, or shall be, engaged in the millitary service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accommentants hy his parent or guardian, and has died, in shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been or shall be lost, capured, destroyed or abandoned in the maoner before mentioned said parent or guardian state he a well per interefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the lutther proof that he is entitled theretu by having furnished the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all TO WHOLESALE DEALERS. instances where any person other than a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military serrice aforasaid, and has been or shall be provided with a norse or equipments, or with military accountements by any person, the owner thereof, who has risked or shall take the risk of such horse quipments, or military accoutrements on himself and the same has been or shall he lost, captured, destroyed or ahandoned in the manner before mentioned, such namer shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act passed on the nineteenth of Feb'y, eighteen hundred and thirty theer, entitled "An act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the Enged States against the Indians on the frontier of Illinois and the Michigan Territory," and an act passed on the thirrieth of Jone, eighteen hundred and thirty tour, can tled "An act to provide for the tayment of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the mulitary service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontier of Illmois and Michigan Territory,' he and the same are hereby renealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall he and remain ut force until the close of the next seession of Cangress

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives
M. VAN BUREN, M. VAN BUREAN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate,
dent of the Senate.
Approven, 26th Jan. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Public.—No. 6. AN ACT to admit the State of Michigan into the Union, upon an equal fouting with the out ginal States.

Whereas in pursuance of the act of Congress of June the fricenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohm, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union apon the conditions therein expressed," a convention of delegates, elected by the people of the said State of Michigan, for the sole purpose of giving their assent to the houndaries of the said State of Microgan as described, declared and established, in and by the said act, did, on the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred an thirty-six, assent to the provisions of said act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-ca in Congress assimbled, That the State of Michigan shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasory, in carrying into effect the 13th and fourteenth sections of the act of the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirtysix, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," shall consider the State of Michigan as being one of the United States.

Approvets, 26th Jan. 1837.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD Teacher is wanted, in a School on Town Fork, 5 miles from Lexington. None need apply except he is fully competent, and

tiex Jan 31, 1837--5-4t

FIME Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public gen-rally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS . every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has us) returned, and selected with the greates) care His assortment consists, in part, of

Champaigne, Port, WINES. Madeira, and Teneriffe

And the very hest quality of COGNAC AND CHAMPAIGNE BRANDY.

scriber also has on han I some excellent CORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all at which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crotch-

JOHN McKENZIE. Lexington, June 17 .-- 32-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!



and regulations shall be puntished to the Unit-in such nowspapers in which the laws of the Unit-ed States are templished, as the Secretary of War of States are templished, as the Secretary of War of States are templished, as the Secretary of War or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan-

The following are the officers chosen by th

THOMAS SMITH, President. JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON,
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON, Directors.

JOEL HIGGINS. .4. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry. THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.

Lex Sept 23, 1826-58-tf

New Goods FEBRUARY 171837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO. ARE now receiving their FIRST SUPPLY of SPRING GOODS, compulsing a general

Their stock is now large, and they will contine to receive additional supplies weekly through-

The attention of Merchants purchasing to sell gain, is respectfully invited, as they promise such, great inducements. Lex., feb 18, 1837--8-6wif

NEEL BILLIA In the Boot & Shoe Business. bliged, we propose to lay them under

Vanpelt & Franklin. Will carry on the above busines in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St. ext door to the Intelligencer Office.

Tuey manufacture every description of fine Laies and Gentleman's

Shoes, Boots, Bootees Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers. &c. &c. And Lasting Work of every kind, together wit

COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS. They also keep constantly on hand a targe supply of Eastern made SHOES, BOOPS, &c. &c. of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers. Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every varie ty of style and price—so that those who favo them with a call may be assured of being suited They respectfully sulicit a share of the publ atronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT II. B. FRANKLIN. Lex., Feb 11, 1837-7-16

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests 1 rmer customers who are in arrears, to call an ettle me their accounts, as it is necessary for the ald books nobe closed. He hopes that none wil Feb. 11, 1837.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN LEXINGTON.

DY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, results and courts Court, rendered on the petition of the heir of Edward West dec'd, t will expose to publi sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 4th da of March next, the property in the petition men tioned, heing that formerly owned and in part of cupied by Edward West, decid., said propers ies on Mill street, between Water and highstreet and has four good substantial buildings upon it two of them on Water street immediately oppu-site the head of the Rail Road, and well calculated for hosiness housees; one on High street a large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels conveniently arranged.

Terms.—One fourth of the purchase money

by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title until all the purchase money is paid Wale to commence at 12 o'ctock, M.

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837 .- 7-td.

ADMINISTRTOR'SA SALE

ILL BE SOLD on Monday the 27th Fe tout, dec'd, on Cane Ring near the road o and tlogs; Hoose and Kitchen Fornature; Farming Utensils &c. A YOUNG STUD HORSE By Whip, from a Hamilton Mare, a fine animal aged 5 years. A Two tlorse wagon and gear Also a large lot of Bacon and about two tons o

Six months credit for all sums over \$5; unde that amount cash in hand, Band and approve security will be required. Sale to commence II o'clock, A. M.

EVERETT O. STOUT, JOHN RUNYAN, Admirs. February 13, 1837. -7-11.

JAMES NIABO 1



Spring Seat, and Buston Rock ing, and all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain SOFAS; SETTEES &c. &c., and every description of CABINET FURNITURE, Such as Bureaus, Side-Boards Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workmen inferior to none in the Western Cauntry.
- may 2t, 1836-7-1f

ANATOMY, SURGERY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

R. Samurl B. Richardson respectfully an nounces to the members of the medical class of Transylvania (before their dispersion,) and to Students of Medicine in the Mississippi Valley, his intentions to deliver a second course of demonstrations upon Sorgical Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology in this city, during the winter of 1837. His course will comprise a period of 4 months, commencing the 1st of November, and terminating the 1st of March ensuing. Ample apartments, and means of illustration will be provided, For the character of the proposed Course, reference is very respectfully made to the gentlemen members of my present Anatomical and Surgical

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON. Lex. Feb. 14, 1837-7-3

FAYE'TTE COUNTY, SS. TAKEN up by Ransdale Petty, 6 miles from Tates Creek road, a BAY MARE, 141 hands high; a small star in her forehead; I years ald last spring; appraised to \$45 (names of apprai-

Given under my hand, this 12th Dec. 1836.

DABNEY C. OVERTON, J. P.

J. C. RODES, Clerk.

LEINGTON.

THURSDAY,...... 27FP...... 23,...... 1837

We have received the acknowledgethem we have not done so withthe wish to subserve their cause, but with the bei lief that such pathontion would operate differently. However, if they are o-

to digest such a letter. From the Lexington Intelligencer. A friend of ours has put into our hands, the following extract of a letter just received from an old member of Congress, in New England, to a political

acquaintance of his here. "That the Government must continue in the hands of Demagogues, and those too of a a lower order than at present, (Johnson always excepted) is to me as clear, as it is, that mad is an imperfect being. The Democracy of the present day is vastly lower and more dirty and contemptible, than that of the Jefferson School. The old-fashioued Democrats, you know, were cootent with inveighing agaiost the high salaries; and by that course, pursued with great industry and greater zeal, they finally revolutionized New England. The modern Democrats descend still lower. They are constantly exciting the natural prejudi ces of the people against all property, and holding up the owners of it, as mounpolizers and aristocrats. And, what is worst of all, is, that the people are becoming more fit tools for these Dema gognes to work with. All their fals nood and filth is greedily swallowed,from the Bluir of the Clohe, to the yclping of the country papers, which bark Andrew Jackson, Despot and Tyrant, is to the same time. But even this is not either ignorant of the meaning of those the carkest one of the picture. The lacrins, and descrives to be called a fool, scople; I cao speak only of those in the and me chafit to support a republican mater. True! Government. I am very sure, and intrashy productions of the day the deter which passed the Senate in 1834. riorating matter of a country newspaper ions fanatics. The consequence is, that meaning of the word "Traitor?"

formerly were.

"I was much amused in reaning the other day in one of our public prints, (taken I believe from a Kentucky paper) late electioneoring Speech of R. M. Johnson, To me, who have seen, and neard, and known tho "Critter," tho Speech itself furnished couclusive evi-States," are induced to believe it a carricature. So we ge -- Johnson must be the Vice President! and what is worse, ne must preside in the Senate of the U. States!-"Think of that, master Brooke." And vet, after all, this is not become the most fit person to preside in the Party? Did they not pitch too low such, is either knave or fool. Now by Lexingtou, between the Boonsborough and for the interest of the Party? They have some rule, that we have proven that these 24 Sonators are not "Traitors." a small star in her forehead; 4 years ald pring; appraised to \$45 (names of appraischide from office, but from the north and some others of the opposition, are "Traitors." They have refused obetor upon the fascinations of home, before
tor upon the fascinations of home, before
the north are "Traitors." They have refused obedenied that they have a right to instruct
their public servants—have set up their

| 1838, before he could leave the Cape

not force enough to throw his legs out of he traces, even if he would.

If this state of things shall centinue. what must become of our Government? STAPLE & FANCY MERCHANDIZE. | ment of some of the whig presses for I mean ultimately --- for it will doubtgivin circultion through the Gazette, to less continue long enough for us, and must and shall have. How unfortunate articles from their papers. We can assure possibly for our children; for though the for them, that they have so underrated the end must como, it is not yet.

For the Kentacky Gazetie. It is nothing uncommon with the oppo-

ation editors, to call every man not of their party, elected to any prominent office, either under the General or State forther allignors, by the insertion Governments, Despot, Tyrani, Usurper, THE Subscribers having formed a Copartner-from the Lexington Intelligencer of Friship under the name and style of day hast, of the following letter. Little are indiscriminately applied to every addoubt can rest on the aind of any, as to son for instance, is denounced by our the writer or communicator of the let- fire-side, chimney-corner politicians and ter.-We should say one was within, warriors, as a Usurper, a Despot and a and the other without the door of the Pyrant. Some of the vocitorous gentry, celebrated Hartford Convention. 'The pretend to be great Lexicographers too, and talk much about the definition and whigs particularly "those in the North- import of words. For ourself, we do not ern States," must have Ostrich stomachs profess to understand the subject; nevertheless, we will light them on their own hook, and as little as we know about the matter, we promise to prove those gentlemen of the quill, who bandy the epithets, Tyrant, Usurper, &e., so freely, either great knaves, or great fools. What then, is the meaning of "Usurper?" It is one who takes by force, that which is the right of another. Who are entitled to the offices of this Government? Those who are elected to them by the people. Good. Andrew Jackson was elected to the office of President of the United States y an overwhelming majority of the peoole. True! Andrew Jackson has a constitutional and lawful right to the office of President, bocause the people them selves gave it to him, which they had a constitutional and lawful right to do. True! Andrew Jackson did not take the of President by force, when the people had elected another man to it. True! Therefore, Andrew Jackson is not a Usurper. True! And whoever pronounces him such, is either a knave or a

denounced as a Despot and Tyrant. Andrew Jackson has been remarkable or his strict pherryance of the Constitu tion and Laws of the nation, which he has been particularly careful to keep sacred and inviolate. Whoever therefore calls or is too much a knave to tell the truth, Forthern States; are becoming more and should be pronounced a base calumi-

The word "Traitor" is also one of very all the kic and cry in favor of popular floring gentlemen of the opposition, upon education and all the new fangled meth-levery one who does not follow in their Georgetown to Lexington, the personal estate at said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep to the temple of science, are not so extol what they approve. We see and ods of teaching, and all other short cuts train, denounce what they condemn, and well informed as they were fifty years a- hear it now applied without reserve to go. They may seem to know more each of the 21 Senators who voted to exthings; but their knowledge is more su- punge from the Senate Journal a resoluperficial. Then the Spectator and o- tion, the vindictive offspring of malice, ther books equally useful, were very and disappointed ambition, the object of geoerally read by the common people. which was to degrade Gen. Jackson, Now, their reading is confined to the which was offered by Mr. Clay, and what justice and truth it is so applied, we and bickerings and bitterness of relig-shall presently sec. What then is the both morals and religion are in a far will get our dictionary and look-ah, here less sound and healthy state, than they it is. "Traitor - one who betrays a trust reposed in him." Now, who elected the "I replice to see, that your Logisla- 21 Senators, so denounced as "Traitors" Ac. to the Senate of the United States. Senators. Who elected the members If any thing can save us, it is having of the State Legislatures, which elected marters, to watch, if thoy cannot arrest, selves. What charge did the people give of opinion existed. he course of the Destructives now in to the members of their State Legisla. tures? 'This-"you shall send as our Senators in Congress from this State, persons who will pledge themselves to vote for the Expunging Resolutions." What charge did the Stato Legislature, give to the men whom they chose as Senators in Congress from thoso States? This-"we havo been instructed by our constituents, dence, that it was correctly taken, to to require you to vote for expunging the the very letter; but those who have nev- resolution of 1834, stigm itizing the Preer soon "the Vice President of the United sident of the United States, from the Journal of the Schate, as a foul blot and scandal upon the records of the proceed ings of that body. Now, therefore, as it is the will and pleasure of the people that you so vote, see that you do it. The Poople have commanded-see, that you so had, as it might be, The Senato is obey them." Now did these 24 Senators, fast coming down to is level: and who vote as they had been instructed to do! meeting in Glasgow, December 18, Capknows, but that, io this way' he may yet They did. Did they by so doing, violate or betray the trust reposed in them? that once august and honorable Body? They did not. Then, they are not "Train

case, it seems they were determined to own will, in opposition to the will of their elect a man Vice President, who could, constituents; and when they have required under no circumstances, give them any them to do one thing, they have refused, cribunal the Cabinet; a man who had and have done another. Did they, by so doing, betray a trust reposed in them? They did. Then, they are according to the dofinition of the torm, Traitors.

The Whigs are welcome to either horn of the dilemma; but one or the other, they intelligence of the American peoplo, and their attachment to principle.

A DEMOCRAT.

COL. JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Joint Commitee appointed to wait on the Hon. Richard M. Johnson of Kontucky, and inform him that he has been elected by the Senato to the office of Vico President of the Unied States, reported that they had performed that duty, and had received the following letter, which they were requested to present to the Senate:

To the Schate of the United States: GENTLEMEN: I have received with no ordinary emotions, the notice through your committee of my cleetion to the office of Vice President of the United States by the Senate. I accept the station assigned me. This token of regard from the representative of the States, will ever be held in grateful recollection .-Permit me to tender you my sincero thanks.

Observing that your decision is in harmony with a majority of the States, and moiety of all the electors in the primary colleges, my gratification is heightened, from the conviction that the Senate, in the exercise of their constitutional prerogative, concurred with, and confirmed the wishes both of the States and the people. Called in virtue of this preferment, to preside in the deliberations of your en-

lightened body, from and after the third of March next, permit me to make use of this opportunity to say, that I cannot feel insensible to difficulties which I must anticipate, and the frequent occasion I may have for your forbearance. Though for thirty years a member of one or the other fool. True. But again and again he is of the two Houses of Congress, yet I have nover been accustomed to preside, even temporarily, over either, er in tention has generally been engrossed by the more immediate acts of legislation, without special regard to tho minuteness of rules and orders, so necessary to tho progress of business, and so important to the observance of the presiding officer.

Contemplating the character of my distinguished predecessors, and considering my deficiency in point of talent, and tho want of experience for the appropriate telligent men of my own age agree with common use among them; and is liberally duties of the station, it is impossible for people (after bestowed by these consciencious, truth me to overcome entirely the diffidence with which I moet this cail of my fellow. citizens. But this reflection will always console me, that any errors on my part will affect me personally rather than the publie; the intelligence of the Senato will guard tho country from any injury that might result from the imperfections of its presiding officer, and its magnanimity will enver those imperfections with the veil of charity. In this conclusion, I find a warrant in contemplating among With the members of your body so many friends with whom I have been assoiated in publie life It is only in the event of an equal division of the Senate that the presiding officer is called upon to give his vote. My hopo is, that there may be always sufficient unamity to prevent such contingency. If, however, it should ture has done honor to itself, in doing by the opposition? The Legislatures of happen, this duty will be familiar to me, nonor to Mr. Clay, in re-electing him the States from which they were sent as and I shall perform it without embarrasment. In exercising this power I shall expect the same indulgence that I have such then as CLAY and WI ISTER at head these 24 Schators? The people them- ever extended to others, where difference

To the Senate the most important trusts are committed. Its duties are legislative, executivo, and in certain contingencies, judicial. As citizens, overy hranch of our Government is dear to us; out, from my more immediate relation to his, by your choice, I shall regard it with special interest. It stands .pre-eminent in talent and character. In presiding over its deliberations, it shall be my effort o act with perfect respect and impartiality towards every member, and endeavor, by this course of conduct, to merit the approbation of all.

R. M. JOHNSON. City of Washington, Feb. 10, 1837.

Sir John Herschel.—At a scientific tain Basil Hall stated, that he had received a letter from Sir John Herschell, lat the Cape of Good Hope, dated 22nd But must be not become a dead weight to tors;" and whoover denounces them as August who said he considered that he had now completed his task of observing -or, to use his own words, finished his raw observations;" but the importance of them was so great, that he felt unclude from office, but from the note, all ginia and some others of the opposition, willing to come to this country, or to en-

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE JUDICIARY.

For want of time, we omitted in our tion, at the conduct of Gov. CLARKE, in pecially, in making a victim of Judge act, and understanding, at the same time, that it had produced great excitement at Frankfort, and that bills were introduced simultaneously, and upon the reading of the nominations, in the Senate and House bills.

The repealing bill, we understand passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, which amounted to a vote of censure and disapprobation upon the Governor, by a body, the majority of which were his own political friends.-The Senate was equally divided, and the bill laid on the table by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor Wickliffe. It is believed, that if the Senate had heen full, or if the Legislature had not been about to adjourn after a long-protracted ses sion, the hill would have passed that body likewise.

The nomination of Judge Mayes, was confirmed in secret session, by a vote of 20 to 15, which, from the state of parties in the Senate, we take to have been a party vote.

All the Judges who had resigned, in consequence of the act to increase the salaries prospectively, were re-nominated, except Judges Hickey and Ballinger. Judge Ballinger was of the politieal party of the Governor, and John Speed Smith, who was nominated in his place, was a friend of the present administration of the General Government .-The device of setting off Smith's nomination against Hickey's rejection, was too shallow to deceive. It was immediately detected and denounced. This trick being likely to do more prejudice than benefit to the project of the Governor, and great excitement being raised, by it, Smith's nomination was at once withdrawn, and Judge Hickey left as the sole sacrifice upon the altar of political intolerance and proscription, incited and encouraged, as we verily apprehend, by private griefs and personal malice.

was not the choice of the Guzette, during | blows to receive, as well as to give."the gubernatorial canvass; but we then But there are more ways of breaking determined, to give to the successful can- down the people, and trampling upon didate, such support in his administra- their rights, besides cutting their throats. tion, as was compatible with the interests of the country. There was so little this time, present a strange anamoly .objectionable in his message to the Le- | Five of the Circuit Judges, have salaries | Sloan, and the other officers stationed in gislature, that we, in good faith, com- of one thousand dollars each, and the this vicinity. mended it to our readers, as such a docu- halance, eight or ten receive fifteen hun ment as should emanate from the chief | dred dollars each! They all have equal magistrate of a free and independent jurisdiction over the property, the lives, state of the Union; and hitherto, we have, and the liberties of our citizens! This with pleasure lauded the Curse of his want of uniformity in the law, has no administration. But we have been too parallel. The effect of the act has been any regard to order. At a spot near the to Arkansas, if for no purpose but to reliberal, and too sanguine in our antici- to remove several of the judges, and as centre of the camp-ground, is the resipations. If rumour speaks truth, (and we believe the best one, in a mode, not Mr. Calhoun deems her ladyship suffi- sanctioned by the constitution, but manicient authority for assailing the chief festly in violation of its spirit and mean- nished, however, in a manner somewhat effect, as early as circumstances shall magistrate of the Union,) the Governor, ing. is forgetting his protestations of the We believe, from the information of course which he had marked out for his which we are possessed, that the law conduct-his nominations, to fill the would not have passed through the Le- erly arranged and labelled with its ownjudicial offices of the state, under the en- gislature, if several of the members had creased salary law, are not such as to not been satisfied, and firmly induced to secure a continuance of the confidence | believe, that Judge Hickey would be reof the minority party of the state; and nominated. What deception may have serve as a beacon, to show, that no one, been practised on the friends of other differing politically with his excellency, Judges, we know not. need aspire to offices over which he holds any control.

intended to be confirmed, is too well un- have not resigned, will not, and that, at derstood to deceive any; yet the object the next session, the salaries will be reof removing from the judicial bench, by duced to the standard of theirs-and thus indirection, every political opponent of iniquity will stand rebuked. Gov. Clarke, who resigned under the invitation of the law, succeeded completely. The enquiry, "Is he honest? Is he dicial district, we think was not unknown capable?" appears to have had no in- to his Excellency -- and that the omisfluence in the selection of the Judges; sion to nominate him proceeded from but political partialities seem to have entirely governed.

The predominant party in the state have now supplied, by means of the Governor, and their majority in the Senate, from their ranks, or rather, from their leaders, the entire judiciary of the Comsince the judicial nominations, the monwealth, except, perhaps, two circuit blues of Representatives have repealed the law for the increase of salaries. This bill, however, was not acted upon for abjournment, by the Senate, as yesterday was the right to a reasonable assurance of important t partial justice? Is their confidence in of the salary act, are said to be on ac- being provided with a hickory of no small other and give expression to their scoti-

ledge is limited, except as to Judge legal acquirements, to rank him at least HICKEY. We were astonished at the among the first in commission-but withcan safely say, that throughout the state, the first place has been for years assign ed to Judge Hickey. His political opponents admit his ability and learning as of Representatives, to repeal the act to a jurist. His high standing as a Judge raise the salaries, we paused to hear the and his integrity as a man, are too well action of the Senate upon the nomina- established to be impugned successfully, tions, and of the Legislature upon those whatever may be the motives of his assailants. He was born and raised in Lexington, and has been known to us from his childhood; and his conduct siace he has entered upon the business of life as a professional man-as a public servant, and as a private citizen, has secured to him the confidence, respect and affection of his fellow citizens. In the course of an arduous administration of ten years on the bench, he has made some personal enemies, by the exercise of his judicial authority.

It is not our purpose, at this late day, o enter upon a re examination of those particular cases. They were fully explained in the newspapers of the day, and are perfectly understood by the community. Notwithstanding the preponderance of the party opposed to the views of Judge Hickey, on national politics, in this city and county, the public sentiment has always been decidedly in his favor, in relation to those transactions.

It is now evident, that Gov. Clarke intends to act upon the principle which his party so loudly and reproachfully attributes to the administration of the General Government. He intends to reward his friends, and punish his enemies; and, doubtless, to apply the rule, for the benefit of his party generally. Give power to those aspirting men, of disappointed and undying amhition, who are grasping after, and straining every nerve to acquire it, and our word for it, the proscription of Sylla, compared to theirs, would be but a gentle breeze, in contrast to the most violent tornado, which ever raged on earth. The history of this generation, would present a memorable oune of the sies and fall of mon. Much blood might not be shed. That is not the modern process of proscription .-It is well known, that Governor Clarke | Moreover, in that business, "there are

The judicial concerns of Kentucky, at

We are no propliet, nor the son of a prophet; but we anticipate, as a proba-The trick, of making nominations not ble consequence, that those Judges who

That Judge Hickey was the decided choice of at least three fourths of his ju causes not acknowledged, we have strong reasons to believe.

We copy the following just tribute to Judge Hickey, from the Frankfort Ar-

FRANKFORT Feb. 26. Since the judicial nominations, the

no concern? Are they expected silently [[pointments. The district over which | were applied to his naked shoulders in a | Mr. J. Dudley was called to the ebuir, | PROSPECTUS OF STORIES FROM and tamely to submit to such unjust treat- Judge Hickey presided, are so attached most becoming and boatswain-like mane and Cols. Buford, Payne and Maj. Lucto him, as a judge, that there is univer- ner, and in such a way as to make, eme kett, uppointed Vice Presidents, and Col. sal discontent, wherever it is known that phatically, as one of the bystanders ob- V. Mon oe appointed Secretary. Of the qualifications of the former he has been superseded. No man has served, a lasting impression on his hide; Hawkins having stated the object of the Judges who were not re-appointed, or of ever acted, as a judge, in the State, after which he was permitted to retire to meeting, on motion of Col. Monroe; those who now fill their places, our know- whose qualifications were superior, to his cabin. The ceremony being over, Messrs. Willis, Hawkins, Depew, Richthose posessed by Judge, Hickey. His the several chiefs took up a line of march, mond and McKee were appointed a comlast, to express our feelings of indigna- Hickey, and his successor, Judge Mayes. ted and refined classical character, that Lieutenant's house, to report as to the The latter, we have every reason to be none doubted, for a moment, the justice disposition they had made of the regue, his nominations of Judges, and more es- lieve, has all the mental qualities, and ef his decisions, from which it rarely and thus ended this singular, but salutaoccurred that there was an appeal; while his dignified deportment secured to him the respect of attorneys, and the was placed in the proper position to reout disparagement to any, we think we entire confidence of clients. To have ceive his deserts, the principal chief comomitted his name, whea others well replaced, is enough to give a lasting dissatisfaction to the act; and unutterable contempt for the nominator .- (Argus.)

We take pleasure in re-publishing the ollowing communication, to the Republican Herald, Geo. It explains more fully and satisfactorily, the transaction in relation to the Indians in Alabama, placed by Gen. Jessup in charge of Lieut. Sloan, referred to in an article in a former number of our paper. Lieut. Sloan is a naive of Lexington, and has here many relatives and friends, who feel a deep interest in all which concerns him.

MR. J. B. WEBB, Editor of the Republican Herald,

Columbus, Geo. SIR:-Being in Tuskegee last weck, I ook occasion to visit the camp of Echo Ilajo, an Indian chief, of distinction, situated same ten or Iwelve miles to the eastward of that place. The Iodians connected with this camp are under the entire control of Lieut. Sloan, of the Navy, whose services were volunteered to the Army, at the commencement of the recent Creek war. This gentleman has held that command since the department of Gen. Jesup to Florida, with a rank equivalent to that which he sustains in the Naval Service.

Echo Hajo's camp numbers about welve limidred Indians, consisting of the wives and children of those warriors who accompanied Gen. Jesup to Florida, to assist in subduing the hostilities in that Territory, together with a considerable number of both sexes, of the same tribe, who, since the establishment of the camp here, have come in from their hiding places for protection, and attached themselves to it as friendly Indians, but who, previously, had not been accounted for.

Of the original number which composed the camp of Echo Hajo, I am informed by Lieut. Sloan, that about two hundred, influenced by had motives, have deserted it and taken to the swamps in the neighboring country, of whom not exceeding fifty are warriors. To this small band it is presumed those Indians belong who hended from them by the Government. are now committing depredations in the lower part of the Nation, but not to Florida, as has been currently reported within the last few days. There can be no reason, therefore, for apprehending very extensive and repeated hostile move ments by these few Indians, so long as it can be satisfactorily known in what particular section of the country they are lurking; for with a small force, and that consisting in part of the friendly warriors now in camp, who profess a willingness to light, no doubt but they can easily be resubdued, and will be-such a plan being already under consideration by Lieut.

The cabins, or log-Macon county. superior to theirs. Among other things purtaining to a warrior's residence, it contains all the arms and ammunition belonging to the camp, each article being proper's name. A room in the rear of this dwelling is appropriated to the use of the interpreter, a negro, who, I must not omit to mention, has resided several years ponsibility of leaving the ludians here among the Seminoles, and, consequently, from the knowledge he has acquired of acquisition to his present master. Imincliately near the liut described, stands are deposited. These two are the only

houses in the camp worthy of remark. It may not he uniteresting to your readers to be informed of the singular mode in which these Indians administer punish. ment for theft. An instauce of this nature took place during my visit among them, which I will relate. One of the band had stolen a poney, and, as the case was attended by circumstances of rather a delicate nature, the officer in command. after some conversation with the principal chiefs, concluded to submit its man agement entirely to them, with instructions to administer justice to the rogne agreeably to their own law. It was done as follows:

The chiefs, accompanied by the delinquent, retired into the woods to a considerable distance from the camp, where, the judiciary of the country, a matter of count of the dissatisfaction at the ap- magnitude and weight. Fifty lashes ments on the occasion,

legal attainments are of such an eleva- single file, from the seene of action to the mittee, to report resolutions. ry administration of "Indian law."

I omitted to state that, when the Indian menced a "bigaalk," (equivalent to a large majority of the people, in the mainknown to the community were instantly reading of the "articles of wor" on board tenance of whose rights and interests, his a frigate) in which he expressed anich talents have always been exerted, both regret in being compelled to perform so in and out of Congress, with great zeal der, and concluded by directing those lifying to this meeting. who had been selected to execute his commands, to go alread; I pay no regard to the culprit's entreaties to spare the of the election of our fellow citizen, Col.

Sensible of my obligations to Lieut. pleasant, were nuceasing; and it is but an act of justice to add, that his general) department, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, was that of a geotleman perfectly competent, and in every rospect peculiarly adopted to the important station he occupies. And it was al so gratifying to remark the perfect decorum and subscrvience on the part of he Iodians towards him. His manner of making enquiry into the many trivial omplaints lodged with him, and dispensing justice on such occasions, added to is uniformly correct deportment, ren dered his character truly amiable, and convinced me that every thing he at tempted with the Indians, was productive of the happiest results; indeed I could not but contrast his discipline with that of some of our military commanders, of late Indian campaign.

Thave noticed, recently, that complaint has been made to the Government, of the danger from these friendly Indians being suffered to remain among us, "armcd, supplied with amunition," and per mitted to roam at large without any res traint whatever. Now this is not the permitted to move about the neighbornood, more or less; but at the present moment the fear of an attack I'rom hostiles abroad, compels them to remain quietly within the camp, they having no weapons of defence but those which nature gave them. But independently of this fact, the circumstance that one single individual has been placed there to keep in subjection a thousand or more Indians shows that little or no danger is appro-

That these Indians, quartered unde the charge of Lieut. Sloan, are 'uocon trolled," does not appear from the exist ing state of affairs. It is a fact, however that a considerable number of Indians did, some time since, desert the camp and they may be said to have been 'un controllable;" but it must be recollected that they are those who came in voluntarily, and gave themselves up long after the Creek war was supposed to have terminated; and that they are not conneeted, either by relationship or other wise, with the families of those who ac. companied General Jesup to Florida .-This plain and simple statement of facts, meeting, the conduct of those members one would suppose ought to convince the lof Congress, who have been concerned Echo llajo's camp is situated about two reader that there is not so much real danmiles south of the great mail road through ger from these friendly Indians, as many people in the nation apprehend; but not houses, in which the Indians reside, are withstanding this, I admit that it would scattered over an extent of ground per- be a politic measure on the part of the haps a mile square, and located without Government to remove them immediately lieve the country of the injury it sustains dence of the commanding officer-a hut, from a constant fear of danger; indeed in point of appearance and construction, it is to be hoped that some arrangement not unlike those of the ludians, but fur- will be made by the Government to that render it practicable. Such a course will, evidently, be the only effectual one

to accomplish that object. The evils treated of in the preceding paragraph, whether real or imaginary. are certainly to be deplored; still I de not consider them justly attributable to the officer who took upon himself the res until the conclusion of the war in Florida for no one will for a moment suppose that Indian life and character, is a valuable he could have forescen the results that, even so far, have followed the mea sure, unless he conceived him to be enthe store-house, in which the provisions dowed with the supernatural attribute of foreknowledge. In doing precisely as he did, Gen. Jesup, in my opinion, fully believed he was adopting a course which in geously to the public.

In conclusion, the facts presented in this letter may be relied upon as authentic; and if they should serve io the smallest degree to allay the present public excitement, the writer will have accomplished the ebject he has in view of submitting them for publication

Very respectfully, yours,

From the Frackfint Argus.
PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The intelligence of the triumphant election of the heroic Kentuckian, to the office of Vice President of the United States, was received here in the Mctro-

The committee unanimously reported

the following resolutions: 1st. Resolved, That the information, which we have received of the trium phrat success of Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the voice of a

2d. Resolved, That we receive with the greatest satisfaction, the intelligence R. M. Johnson, to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by a vote of more Sloan, it were ungrateful not to say that, than two thirds of the Senate, which staduring my short stay at the camp, his excittion he justly merited by his long and ertions to render my visit agreeable and faithful services in Congress, his heroism in the battle lield, and above all, his devotion to the rights and interests of the people, against all ar empted encroachments of the aristocratic lew-

31. Resolved, That in the opinion of his meeting, President Jackson has done more to wipe, from the American escutcheon, the blot attempted to be placed opon it, by the friends of monarchy (more opularly called aristocracy) than any ther man, who has presided over the destinies of this nation, since the days of the immortal Washington.

4th. Resolved, further, That as a tes timonial of the high estimation, in which we hold that distinguished individual, our fellow-citizen, Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice President elect, and the Han. Thos. II. Benton, the Hercules of democracy in the American Senate, the people of superior rank and pretensions, during the Franklin county, in public meeting assembled, most cordially unite in inviting them to pass through Frankfort on their way home from Washington, and particular pate in the hospitalities of the people of Franklin, in a public dinner to be prepared for the occasion; and that Messrs. J Dudley, S. Payne, J. Buford, B. Luckett, L. Sauders, jr., D. Crockett, E. Riehcase, as I have previously stated. It is mond, Witt. French, J. Lewis, J. M. Hetrue, that, until recently they have been witt, J. McKec, L. J Sharpe, R. C. Me-Kee, J. B. Russell, B. Doug! erty and I Wingate, be a committee of invitation and arrangement for the occasion.

The meeting was thereupon in succesion addressed by M ssrs. Willis, and

On motion of Dr. Hawkins,

Resolved. That the firm and unwaver ng courso of Col. W. T. Willis, his unflinelying adherence to the principles of lemoeracy and his ablo and zealous advocacy of those principles entitle him to the confidence of the democrats of Ken-

Col. Monroe then moved and supported by a brief speech the following resolution, Resolved, That the firm and undeviaug democratic course of Thomas II Benton, in support of the administration of Andrew Jackson and more particularly his course on the expunging resolutions, and the restitution of the constituional enrrency entitle him to the high escem and unhounded confidence of the democratic party of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Knott, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this in the presentation of unmeaning, useless and dangerous petitions, on the subject of slavery, and especially the conduct of John Q. Adams, who, in the opinion of this meeting, offered a direct insult to the feelings of a Congress, com posed of freemen, by his attempt to present a petition signed by slaves, deserves the unqualified censure of every citizen who either boasts of freedom or prizes its

All of which resolutions were unaoimously adopted. The greatest good feeling and most joyful emotions prevailed throughout the assembly.

The meeting then adjourned, JEPTHA DUDLEY, President. VICTOR MONROE, Sceretary.

TOW LINEN &C. YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000
Yards BEREAPS; For sale on easonable terms, by HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-1f

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Mayor and Councit of the City of Lexington, inspector of Weights and Measures fur the City, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to adjust either, when called upnu, at the Grocery the cod would prove decidedly advanta- and Plank yard of Layton & Headington, or

short street, near the Jail.
N. HEADINGTON. feb 12 I837 -- 8-31

CONEW YEAR.

A S it often happens, that men in business wish to open new sets of Books about the first of January, such are infurmed, that D. BRADFORD Jannary, such are informed, to Bradford has at his Auction and Commission Store, Main street, 2, 3,4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 quire DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS. Also, a few half and quarter haxes prime SPANISH SEGARS, which can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1836--75-1f

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUC-KY.

Lexington, January II, 1836. OTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of \$5 on each Share of the Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on the 15th day of polis of the State, with the most lively May next; and delinquent Stockholders are n

JNO THEFORD, Pres't.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume termed 'Three Experiments of Living, (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, thei individnals end families, in distant, as well as neighbor-ing regions of the U. States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these three moral and well told stories.' The subjects connected with the 'means of living,' being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all heving a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will he Stories from Real Life, designed to reach true Independence, and Domestic Economy. part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, rommoncing this month. Price 25 cents dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part unpleasant a part of his duty as their lea- and ability, is in the highest degree gra- will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, ur six cupies of the series for five dollars, tu one address. Payments are red in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living-Living Within the Means;

Living up to the Means; Living Beyond the Means.

Eighth Edition. It is written in a pleasing style, and contains essons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pundered, by all classes of people. We have read with much pleasure, this little

thor is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of mural feeling in society.9 Hi is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different

rolume, which is calculated to do good. The au-

walks of life, may find valuable hints. ? 'It is replete with sound doctrine and salutery recepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told ut simple stories.'

We cannot 100 highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, not conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.?

'If this book should fall into the hands of novel

readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told, 'A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but

her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be."

'Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments." 'The whole is designed to teach lessons of modration and henevolence.1

'It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches nonst impressively that real independence consists in living within

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide. 'It is one of the hest things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

'I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until t was finished, so deep'v interesting was it to me.' S. COLEMAN, Publisher, March 2, 1637, 121 Washington St.

Executors' Sale.

HE undersigned, Executors of SAMUEL GLASS, dec'd, will, upon Thursday, the 16th day of March next, at the late residence of said decedent, in Scott county, about I mile north of the Great Crossings, sell, at Public Auction, the Real and Personal Estate of said decedent, consisting of a FARM, containing abou

300 ACRES OF LAND. Together with the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Grain, &c. &c.

The above Farm, in point of soil, water, timber, improvement and locality, is inferior to none in Scott county. Amongst the articles of personal estate will be sold a Wagon and Gear; one Ox-Cart and Yoke of Oxen, and about FIVE TONS

OF HEMP bruken ont.
The Farm will be sold on the following terms: ne-third of the purchase money, cash in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments. The title will be made and possession joined upon the land to scenre the two last pay-

A note for the first navment, with a Bank of Kentucky, in six weeks, will be received, f it should be any accommudation to the purchas

The personal estate will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over Ten Dollars; for Ten Dollars and under, cash in hand. Bond with approved security will be required of credit purchasers. The undersigned High M. Glass, living on the premises, will shew the lines, boundary, &c . of said farm at any time, to any person desiring to purchase.

SAMUEL GLASS, HUGH M. GLASS, Feb. 23, 1837.--8-4t.

FOR RENT. ME First and second Stories of that new and splendid Three Story Brick Ware House, 100 by 24 feet, on Water street, fronting the Rail Road office, owned by the Subscriber, and the heirs of Charlton Hunt, dec'd. Terms reasonable, and possession given early in March.

A. O. NEWTON. February 23, 1837,--8-31.

FOR RENT.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Of-Nov. 7-69-11 C. HUNT.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. A LL Persons having claims against the Estate of Maj. Wm Boon, dec. will present them, duly proven, for payment; and those indehted, quested to come forward and make payment, as the Executors wish to settle the Estate immediately. The notes and accounts are in the hands

of William Boon, jr., for collection JOHN L. MOORE, JOSEPH M. MAJOR, WM. BOON, Jr. 8-Im. Executors.

Feb. 23, 1837.--8-Im.

NOTICE,

SHALL attend on the 14th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, a m, with the processioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette and the Surveyor of said county, at the beginning corner of the tract uf land on which I now reside, being part of the land owned by William Kise, eceasad, for the purpose of processioning tablishing the corners of said tract, and of doing such other acts as may be deemed necessary, ac cording to law. The processiuners will adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is WM. KISE. Fayene co Feb 16, 1837-7td

NOTICE.

AMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counselfor at Law, has removed his office to the large room on Jordan's Ruw, opposite the Clerk's Office, where he can always be found. Lexington, Feb 3, 1837.—6-41

Manuak warrants FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Tho Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of nearly filteen weeks. Whether their de. liberations will result in benefit or injury to the state, must be tested by time.

On Saturday last a public dinner wa given to the delegation from Fayette in summate their own political destruction, the last Legislature, at which the speak- been appointed on nn important commit- had no authority for entering into terms, er of the House of Representatives and several members of the Legislature from other counties were present, as invited flying into a puroxysm of rage with a wit- to report their proceedings. He ex- supplied, the person in attendance sat guests. The dinner was served up at Col. John Keiser's Hotel. It was most ening to take his life, and lavishing upon did also the chief Alligator. The party further commands. Whilst there he oelegant and sumptuous-the wines of him such chaste compliments as "damited of hostiles were visited by several of the verheated a plan to commit a lorgery the very superior quality, and freely quaffed. plunderer," and various other such rheto-The most perfect hilarity and good feel- rical flourishes and epithets. But 'spose ing prevailed, and the company separa. its all new-born whig dignity and refineted at an early hour, with all the fine ment. Save us from this whiggery! feelings produced by social intercourse and sparkling champaign. We have not room at present, to give particulars.

A Convention of Kentucky Editors was held in Lexington, pursuant to notice, on the 22d February, and continued in session two days, the proceedings of which are unavoidably postponed until

"MANY VOTERS" has been quite busy during the week. Anron K. Woolley Esq. is called out for the Senate, and Messrs. Henry Clay jr,, Robert Wickliffe jr., Henry Daniel, William Rhodes and John Curd for the house of Representatives. Mr. Clay has, through the Intelligencer, consented to be a candi-

Chilton Allan Esq. declines a re-elecrepresent the same.

Knights of the Black Lines .- By a reference to an article from the Maysville Monitor, it will be observed, that new order of Knighthood. Inasmuch as lowers. they did not pass through all the ordeals required of true knights, they may not be humbled and thoroughly convinced that entitled to all the idmunities of the order, it was fruitless to contest any longer we would therefore suggest to our neigh- with the whites. Defeated in all their bors, that in their monthly publication for the next twenty-five years, that they be included as novices or squires. And if above named, to'd Gen. Jesup, that they our neighbors perform their row with would, with his permission, bring to sincerity and truth, we have but little doubt, they can themselves be admitted They tendered their families as hostages, at the expiration of the twenty five years.

" Tis fashionable among men, To relish nonsense, now and then."

We had no objection to see the vulgar lithographic wit of our neighbors, retorted upon themselves; but now acknowledge to our pairons, that however just that retort may have been, we look back upon it with no pleasurable sousations. It was

personal allusions to the Editor of this the tree, and gave himself up a prisoner hough for their convenient accommodation to see that the above resolutions be published paper, in the several notices which were taken of classical Lithograph of the Observer of Saturday last. But our vision not being overly good, we have not perhaps duly appreciate I the honor designed us If such, however, was intended, we freely yield to the Editors of that paper, all the eclat they have received, if from Head Quarters to Washington, with not all they anticipated.

ont with a sort of an apology to one of his late exertsion in the heart of the la our citizens, who was improperly assail- dian country, having, in the course of ed by that paper, on Saturday last. Lame the 24th ult. of the Chief, Cooper, in his as is the apology, we are pleased that it strong hold. Cooper, his son, and an inis made, as it relieves as from the inser- ferior Chief, called Eucha Charley, and tion of a retort, which could have led to no pleasant results.

Gazette paragraph or lithograph, it can, party of Indians and negroes, who fled not be forgotten, that both were mainly copied from the Observer.

publications of the kind.

DRAWN NUMBERS.

the 17th Feb., 12, 27, 55, 5, 39, 48, 4,

In the Virginia State Lottery, Class 2, which were laden with packs; and 1,400 on the 18th Feb., 23, 36, 16, 38, 18, 17, head of cattle were taken on the 27th 6, 53, 33, 41, 43, 48.

our readers to an advertisement in this treaty. One of them was despatched

the reputation of that party in their late sent out the following day, and returned ture from this county,) addressed the

Whitney, a witness under their examina an opportunity the more speedily to con- ed them. dog," "danned scoundrel," "danned Green River Union.

RECORDER'S OFFICE, Milledgeville, Feb. 11, 1837. THE SEMINOLES SUBDUED, -O CEOLA PRISONER OF WAR.

By the mail, we received, both via Charleston and Darien, accounts confirmatory of this gratifying intelligence.

The following is the intelligence via Dirien, which so far as relates to the surrender of Jumper and Alligator, with above one hundred followers, is confirmed by accounts via Charlesten, to the

DARIEN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 4 o'clock, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1837. GLORIOUS NEWS.

"By the steamer Ocualgee, Captain Blankenship, arrived yesterday, (Sunday,) direct from Black Creek, we have received the following interesting parti-

On the 2d instant, General Jesup encountered Jumper and Alligator, who tion from this district to Congress, and commanded a body of Indians amounting Richard H. Hawes Esq. is a candidate to to about 100. The General routed them and took 50 prisoners. On the 4th, Jumper and Alligator gave themselves the case. By the meeting allialed to, up, with the remnant of their band. These warriors stated to the General, that they would endeavor to bring Powe!! to terms, who was on an island in the others than those acknowledged, are en- Ouithlacoochie, destitute of provisions titled to some privileges in Mr. Clay's and ammunition, with a few devoted fol-

Jumper and Alligator also stated, that the greater part of the Indians were endeavors to obtain a supply of ammunition from Cuba, and other places, they are, no doubt, crest-fallen. The chiefs Powell by fair means, if possible; if not they would use strategem or force .-and their offer was accepted."

BETTER STILL.

P. S .- By the despatches forwarded by express to St. Mary's, and though brought by the Oemulgee, not opened until her arrival herc. (Darien,) one addressed to an olficer on board, contains, the important intelligence that Occula, subsequently to the foregoing news, came in to Jesup's comp, with, 300 followers. He ranged his men in line and of the people of this county assembled in the panies attend the matter of the people of this county assembled in the panies attend the matter of the people too undignified for the press we conduct. concealed himself behind a tree; when in Wa It is by some thought, that there were Jesup came up, he (Occula) sprang from that the court house was not large e- Graves and Thomas K. Layton, be a Court of war, and has thus secured himself the tion, they resorted to the Baptist meet- the City newspapers. title of hero. - Darien Telegraph.

From the Charleston Patriot of Feb. 16. We are indebted to Colonel II. Stanton, late Adjutant General of the Army of the South, who arrived here this forenoon, in the steamer Charleston, Capt. King, from Garey's Ferry, on his way

despatches, for the following information: Gen. Jesup returned with the main The Observer of yesterday has come body of his army to Fort Armstrong from the expedition, effected the surprise on nnother Indian, were killed. Cooper's family, with some fifteen or twenty women and children, were captured on the However scurrilous may have been the 27th ult. A detachment fell in with a into the Big Cypress Swamp, an impenetrnblo morass. They were pursued by a party of marines, under Col. Hender-Our paper is closed against all future son, and a number of Creek Indians. A skirmish ensued, which resulted in our losing 2 marines killed, and 3 wounded: the enemy lost 2 killed. They were pur-In the Literature Lottery, Class 7, on sued until dark, when the party returned to head quarters, having captured from 30 to 40 Indian negraes, men, women, and children, about 100 ponies, 50 of

From the declarations of prisonors, it "Prospectus of Stories from Real was believed that the Indians were desi-Life."-We would call the attention of rous of peace, upon the terms of the late paper with the above heading. The plan with a messago from Gen. Jesup to the chief (Jumper,) that if desirons of peace, proposed we think an excellent one, he and the other chiefs in the neighbor and hope that the publisher will be lib- hood could come in and hold a talk upon erally encouraged in his laudable under- the subject. The messenger returned the following day, and stated that he had seen Abraham, who informed him that Wouder if the decency party in Con- Jumper could be found in the course of gress will not award a diploma to the the following day, that he (Abraharz.) Hon, Messrs, Payton and Wise for so would see him, and communicate Gen. Worthington, I'sq and Capt. Jacob A. ably, decently and dignifically sustaining Jesup's message. The messenger was Slack, (the other member of the legisla-

inquisitorial proceeding in relation to the accompanied by Abraham who stated meeting in opposition to the rese Executive Departments of the Govern- that Jamper, owing to ill health, had offered by the committee, and in fav ment, particularly in their manly and dis- been unable to come in with him, but passionate deportment towards R. M. would come in on the 29th. On that day an officer of the General Staff was ion. What a point of desperation must sent out to meet the Chiefs, Jumper, Althese fellows have arrived at. Can the ligator, Abraham, and two subordinates high-minded citizens of Virginia or Ten- who were conducted to within half a A. Wise, in Account, Va., was nothing to nessee ever again consent to be thus dis- mile of the army, where they encamped. destroyed by fire a lew days since - give satisfac graced by sending to Congress such little-minded, prevish madeans? We have talk with their customal with their customal with their customal with their customal customal and where Gen. Jesup met them, In his Mrs. W. was absent at the time, and on with their customal customa the minded, prevish madcaps? We hope talk with them he stated that if they were her return, found the building in flames.

Jumper stated in his reply, that he tee, and have admirably sustained their as the power of deciding for peace or dignity no doubt in the estimation of the war was vested in Micanopy, the princi-"decency and intelligence" party, by pal chief, to whom he promised faithfully for refreshments. After they had been ness giving testimony before them, threat- pressed bimself favorable to peace, as down in the adjoining box, waiting their friendly Creek chiefs, and they were deeidedly of opinion that the hostiles were name of the bank, but not that of the for peace. Jumper and Alligator promised to send out runners immediately ed. In the morning shortly after nine to the different war parties, with orders o'clock, be repaired to the bank, and apto suspend lostifities until the 18th in-prised the paying teller of what he stant, as that hav was appointed for a heard. Several checks had already general council at Fort Dade. The im heen paid. The teller returned over pression prevailed that the conneil to be those on file, and at length his upon SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER held on that day would end the war.

From the Maysville, Ky. Monitor, Feb. 23.

URE IN KENTUCKY, IN 1825.

We have accidentally stumbled upon in February, 1825, at which the resoluates who would not pledge themselves to vote for expanging a LAW from the cealed. Statute Book of Kentucky, are prominent whigs of the present day, and one of them the present Congresional represemative from this district!-The expunging process was not then the bugbear that it now is,-it was not treason to expunge a law nor a resolution from the journals of the legislature. Oh! no:then it was all right, but now it is all wrong-"the case being altered, alters no comprunise was allowed--no propoword then admitted of no transition. tive to information. This was the constitutional remedy for an unconststutional act! The revelutions of time produce strange events. Here we see the men who now look upon the act of expanging as nothing less; than treason against the governmentwhich a man can be guilty-the very men, who in 1825, supported it as an essential remedy for unconstitutional enactineuts!

We give a part of the proceedings helow. They are taken from the columns of the Eagle of Feb. 1825, and our readers in this neighborhood, will recognize the gentleman who advocated the expunging resolution as one of the limest whigs in the county

MASON COUNTY MEETING.

On Saturday, 26th February, 1825 in Resolved, That it is the request of the Mayn ing house, where the meeting was organ. The Members of the following Con ized by calling Col. Duval Payne to panies will parade at the Court House preside and Athelstan Owens to act as at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

A motion was made and seconded for teer Artillery, Lexington Light Infantry, the appointment of a committee to pre- Lexington Mechanics' Infantry. pare and report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting on the subject of the conduct of the legislature at its last session in removing the judges of the court of appea s from office. When, Thomas M. Worthington, John G. Bacon, Cornelius Drake, James W. Waddle, Adam Beatty, Gen. Henry Lee, and George Morton, sr. were appointed a committee for that purpose, who, having retired for some time, returned and reported (through Mr. Beatty, their chairman) a preamble and resolutions.

Here follow a couple of said resolu

5. Resolved, That the act of the legislature of the list ression, having for its barking at the echn of his own voice, or a manke object the removal of the judges of the figure, the reflection of his own voice, or a mankey figure, the reflection of his own likeness in a mirror of appeals, is a usucpation of power on the part of the legislative and executive departments, a green and analysis of the legislative and executive departments, a green and analysis of the ecological and a state of the utive departments; a gross and palpable of their own voice and profess to be very augrysat violation of the constitution, and merits the most unqualified reprobation of eve- which sends back to their vision the ass and mon ry friend of constitutional liberty.

6. Redired, That we will not vote legistature, who will not pledge himself | du to use his best exertious to have the aforesaid unconstitutional act expunged from the stainte book.

Worthington, Esq. which was rejected, and the question being about to be taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee, a vor of the adoption of said preamble and resolutious, 216-against it, 17.

Robert Taylor, one lof the members of the legislature from this county, Adam two good ioptovements. Beatty and John Chambers, spoke in support of the resolutions offered by the one and two years.

The purchaser can have in de state of wanted, all my STO K AND FARALLY. UTEN-sills such as are to be generally tunif on a symmetric decay, loss or abandonment of his horse, said for the nee and risk, or for forage after the death, loss or abandonment of his horse, said wanted, all my STO K AND FARALLY. UTEN-sills such as are to be generally tunif on a payment shall be deducted grow the value thereof, and provided the deducted grow the value thereof. support of the resolutions offered by the

the substitute

A. OWENS, Scc.

The dwelling house of the Hon, Henry and pa.

UNHAPPY DISCLOSURE.

A few evenings since, two young men office. followidg morning. He learned the person whose funds were to be abstractone of doubtini character. After a rigid scrutiny, he pronounced it spurious. The teller, and his informant, repaired EXPUNGING A FAVORITE MEAS- instantly to the oyster celler where the plan bad been roucested. On enter. ng, the teller walked up to a young he proceedings of a meeting held in gentleman, when he recognised as the MASON COUNTY, at the Courthonse, person who lad presented the check, and observed, the check I paid you Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Wallets pal actors on that occasion, who support- prit, conscience smillen. confessed his ed the resolution proscribing all candid- offence, and refunded the money, on condition that his name should be con- Carriage, Gig and Stage

The affair having reached the cars of the merchant, whose name had been of the BERT materials, in the latest and most ap used, he insisted on knowing the name of the offender, that he might be brought as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country. fused; the merchant insisted, and, at length, grew furious-abused the teller teller, finding it impossible to appeare him, invited him into a private room. The urgency of the merchant here revived, and, in reply to a peremplory sition to repeal or rescind the law was demand for the name of the criminal, admissible; expange was the word, and he was quintely informed that it was was to be wiped out, not, however, in a longity astified that exposure and punifoce. typical manner, but actually, for the islament are not always most conduc-

Pennsylvania Sentinel.

FUNERAL HONORS. At a meeting of the Mayor and Counilman of the City of Lexington, on the as the highest crime of a civil nature of list of March, 1837, the following pro amble and resolutions were presented by Dr. Trotter.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to take from among us Captain WILLIAM J. KEISER a member of this Cooncil, and whereas, the mem bers of this Board deem it due to the memory of one boro and raised in this city, and whose per sonal qualities endeated him to all with whom I mingled, to pay the last tribute of respect to hi remains. Therefore, Resolved. By the Mayor and Council, that a

a testimony of their respect for the memory of their deceased feiend and late as-neight, they will as a body, attend his funeral, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and wear crope on the left arm, for

Lexington Dragoons, Citizen Volun

By order of the Captains. A Funeral Discourse will be delivered at the Methodist Church. March 2, 1837.

We had he ped the apology, or explanation of the Observer would have been so for satisfactory, as to prevent the insertion of any thing further in the Gazette on the subject; but the writer o the following, demands its insertino, and we com ply by charging it as an a tvectisement:

FOR THE GAZETTE. FINTHE Editors of the Observer and Reporte having commenced a titade of slauder and abuse, in their donkey and monkey like style, upon an individual of this city, whose politicks, per haps, does not please them, reminds that individ ker, though the person they attempted to ridicule, had not written a line of the piece of which they for any man to represent us, in the next the public, not for them -- they can have their re-March 1st 1837. -- 9-1t THE RESERVE THE PARTY LAND

CHAUVELEER. A substitute was offered by William ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Improved places in Kentucky,

In Jessamine County, 84 miles from Lexington. count was called for and tellers appointed when the vote was found to be in famine Cn. Ky, Si miles South of Lexington; continued not to graze in the woods, prairies, or continued not to graze in the woods and the woods are continued not to graze in the woods. tai ping 400 acres of Land improved by the late col. David Mende; as to soil and water, inferior to none in the State, and attached thereto are

Alsu--660 Acres, in Ohio co. unimproved. Terms; One third, in hand--The balance in

yayment shall be deducted groin the value thereof, banmiere. unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy, the paymase of the size, and improved by Chaumie, WM. RO NRDS. March 2 1537.-9-tf

MEDOC.

re has been liberally patronized, and from his , we hope that the same kind of liberally romage will be continued, as there shall · left undune iliai can be done to ion in those whn may favor in. WM. BUFORD, at Co.

Woud and cou. itle Republican; Inni sville the Observer & Leng der, hetter things. These two worthics have, desirons of peace, on the conditions of the textent of the loss was not ascerprobably with an intention to afford them fulfilling the late treaty it would be grant thinted, but it is nuderated there was no little lightly with an intention to afford them fulfilling the late treaty it would be grant thinted, but it is nuderated there was no little lightly with an intention to afford them fulfilling the late treaty it would be grant thinted, but it is nuderated there was no little lightly with an intention to afford them. hetter things. These two worthics have, desirous of peace, on the conditions of The extent of the loss was not ascerville Eagle, Natchez Cour Sinta Lo Gazette Columbus (Ohio) State Journal; Indianapolis Journal;—will each heir bills to this office.



JAS. M. COONS.

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposite D. thadford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general associment of Ladies' and Gentleman's best full quilted, plain and common

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES: Superior and common COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND PLOUGH HARNESS:

tions below were passed. The princi this morning is afagery," The cal- Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows Top TRUNKS; Ladics' & Gentiemen's Rid ng Whips-a variety.

With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been fattufully Manufactured proved fashinns, and which he will, positively sell

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give na call. Orders promptly filled. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of -threatned to expose him, &c. The Lexington, and the public in general, for the fibpationage he has heretolore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of

March 2, 1837 .- 9-6in.

THE SALE

F the Real Estate belonging to EDWARD WIST's heirs, advertised to take place on the oldectionable act of the Legisla ure his own son. He left the bank, there Samurlay 4th March, is postponed until further

SALLY McCUTCHIN.
March 2, 1827.—9-51*

CLOVER SEED.

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL. Feb 9, 0837.--6-4t

January 251h, 1837.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

By the first section of the law it is enacted:

ted militiaman, volunteer, ranger or cavalry, en-

gaged in the military service of the United States

ler be in said service, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without any fault urnegligence

horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wound-

ed in hattle, and which has died, or shall die, of said wound, or being so wounded, shall be aban-

doned by order of his officer, and lost, or shall sus-

tain damage by the of any hurse by death or aban-

donnent, in runsequence of the United States failing to supply suffering forage, or hecase the rider

ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached

ned and separated from his horse, and

in his part while in said service, by the loss of a

"That any field, or staff, or other officer, moun-

WAR DAPARTMENT.

BISHELS for sale inw, hy

which it falls.

II. I. DODLEY, Com. March 2, 1837.—9-1f.

STRAYED FARO II the Subscriber living near Centreville,

remounted, in which case the reduction shall only or of this distinguished horse is now at my stable, where he will commence his fourth season, at seventy five-dollars for each mare. Should any fail to be in foal, the owner of such nare will be entitled to the next season gratis. This is the horse the reduction shall only extend to the time he was on finet: And proat-ded, also, if any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing, to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be detailed. stucted from the value of his horse or accounte-

> To establish a claim under this provision, the officer under whose command he served when the loss occurrent, it alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer; describing the property, the va-ne therenf, the time and manner in which the loss happened, and whether not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on the claiment'a part. The evidence should also, in case the claiment was re-mounted, how long he continued so, and explain whither the horse whereupon he was remounted had not been furnished by the United States, or been owned by another monnted mililaman or volunteers, in whom payment for the use and risk thereof, or for its forage, whilst in the possic or of the claimant, may not have heen made;

and if it had been thus onward, should name the person, and the command to which he belonged: And in eve ry instance which the claim may extend to equipage, the several articles of which the same consisted, and the separate value of each, should be specifiee.

SECOND CLASS OF CASES. Phre second section of the law enacts;

with at any person who, in the said militiary service, as a volunteer or drawighted militiaman, furnished or a hall formsh thinser f with arms and military account ements, and sustained or shall sus-, tain damuge by the capture or n'estruction of the same, without a ny fault or negligence on his part now hu fost or shall lose the same by reason of his being wounded in the Pervice, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof. "

Each claim under this provision must be estab-lished by the evidence of the officer who commanded the claimant when the loss happened, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving nfficer; describing the several articles lost, the value of each, whether or not the same were furnished by the claimant, in what way, and when the loss occurred, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part.

THIRD CLASS OF CASES. The third section of the law enacts;

tain damages by the loss, capture, or destruction, by an enemy, of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or hamess, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if t shall appear that such loss, capture, or destruer ion was without any faults or negligence, sustained or shall sustain damage by the death nr

abandmorent and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in conse-

quence of the failure, on the part of the United States, to furnish the same with sufficient forage, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.' To establish a claim under this provision, it will be necessary to produce the testimony of the United States who impressed or contracted for the service of the property aceutioned in such claim, and also of the officer under whose immediate command the same was employed at the time of capture, destruction, loss or abandonment; ds-clering in what way the property was taken into the service of the United States, the value thereof, whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, whether or not, as regarded horses, nodes or ozen, he engaged to supply the same with sufficient forage, in what manner the lass happened, and

whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part. The sixth section of the law enacts: "That in all instances where any minor has been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horsa or equipments, or with military accourrements, by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or gnardian shall be allowed

pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof that he is emitted thereto, by having furnished the same." A parent or guardian of a deceased minor, will, therefore, in addition to such testimony applicable to his claim as is previously described, have to furnish proof that he provided the minor with the property therein mentioned; that the minor died without paying for such property; and that he, the parent or guardian, is entitled to payment for it, by his having furnished the same.

The seventh section of the law enacts:
"That in all instances where any person, other than a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accourrements, by any person, the owner thereof who has risked, or shall take the risk of such horse, equipments, or military accountements on himself, and the same has been or shall he lost, captured, destinyed, or abandoned in the marner before mentioned, such owner shall be al-

lowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory pronf r he is entitled thereto, by having furnished me, and having taken the risk on himself." to the testimony in support of his claim petore required, every such owner, there-

will have to prove that he did provide the horse, equipments, or military accountements therein mentioned, and took the risk thereof nu himself; and, that he is entitled to pay therefor, by having furnished the same, and taken the risk thereof, on himself; and this proof should be contained in a deposition of the person who had been so provided by him with such horse, equipments, or military accontropents. In no case can the production of the evidence,

previously described, be dispensed with, nuless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved, and then the nearest and best other evidence ULES IN RELATION TO CLAMS of which the case may be susceptible, must be furnished for hy an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, mainled "An act to provida" Every claim must be accompanied by a deposi-

for the payment of horses and other property lost tion of the claimant, declaring that ha has not or destroyed in the inditary service of the United received from any officer or agent of the United or destroyed in the military service of the United States," prescribed in pursuance of the fourth States, any horse or horses, equipage, arms, ac-All claims under the provisions of this act must be presented at the office of the Third Auditor of ty he last, nor any compensation for the same, and the Treasury Department before the end of the be supported, il practicable, by the original valuanext session of Congress, and each must be sub- tion 'ist, made by the appraisets of the property, stantiated by such evidence as is hereinafter de- at the time the same was taken into the United signated, with respet to cases of the class under States service.

All evidence, other than the certificates of officers, who at the time of giving them, were in the military service of the United States, must be swarn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to administer oath, and of which authority, proof should acmpany the evidence.

B. F. BUTLER,

Secretary of War ad interim.

Approved, January 25, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, Jan. 26, 1837. Each claimant can have the sum, which may be allowed on his claim, remitted to him threet on s signifying a wish to that effect, and naming the place of his residence; but if the money is to be remitted or paid to any other person, a power of attorney to him from the claimant, duly axecuted and authenticated, should be forwarded with the

'I'n facilitate the requisite searches, and avoid delay in the adjustment of the claims, each claim ant should name on his papers the paymaster, or other disbursing officers, by whom he was pai necessary equipage in consequence of the loss of his horse, as atmesaid, shall be allowed and paid the services of himself, horse, wagne, cart, team,

the value thereof; Provided, That if any pay-ment has been or shall be made to any one afore-PETER HAGNER, Auditor. Editors of new spapers, in which the laws of the United States are published, in the several States the foregoing rules nace a week, for four weeks, ter, at the time he made or shall make the pay- for joyque

ment, or thereafter show by proof, that he was March 2, 1837 .- 9-41.



30.000 Dollars-nett: 30,000 Dollars! 2 Prizes of 25,000 Dollars1 66 20,000 Dollars! All to be drawn in the month of March!

E have never before had the opportunity of laying before our patrons and correspondents so many BRILLIANT CAPITALS in any one month as are now of cred to the public to he drawn in the month of March—and w would particularly refes to those Schemes of the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, as worthy of e. pecial attention. To ensure a supply, and prevent disappointment, lose no time in addressing your orders

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway New-York.

30.000 dollars, VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class I. For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday March 4, 1837.

CAPITALS. 25,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls 3.080 dolls1 - 2 of 2,500 dolls!-2 of 2,000 dolls 2 of 1,500 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 20 of 400 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls!-53 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only 8 Dollars. A Certificate of a package of 23 Whole Tickets will be sent for 100 Dollars-Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

CAPITAL. 30.000 dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 2 For the benefit of the Petershurg Benevolent Me-chanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday, March 11, 1837.

CAPITALS.

1.000 dolls! 50 of 500 dolla! 50 of 200 dolls! 89 of 150 dol. 63 of 100 doll-! &c. &c. Tickets \$10 -Shares in proport Certificate of a Package of 25 whole ink be sent for \$130. Halves and quarters Delay not to send your orders

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 1. for 18: To be drawn at Wilmington, Det. Wedn March 15, 1837.

SCHEME 20,000 DOLI

5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000! do 1,640 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls! ef 30) dolls! 20 of 150 dolls! 155 of 100 dolls! &c &c. Ticket only F're Dellirs. A Ceruficate of a Package of 22 Whole ets will be sent for \$55. Packages of sh

BRILLIANT 0750 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, C' To be drawn at Alexandria, D C March

RICH & SPLENDID SCHOOL \$53,823

15,000 dolls!--10,000!--5,350 dolls!-3,000 dolls!—2,500 dolls!—1,516 dolls!-50 of 1,000 dolls! 50 of 500 dolls! 50 of 300 dolls! 63 of 250 dolls! 63 of 100 dolls! Sc.

Tickets only \$10. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tick ets in this Magnificent Scheme, may be lad to \$140. Packages of halves and quarters in pr porlion.

CT GRAND SCHEME! 40

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the Benefit of the Mechani al Benevolent Sch CLASS No. 3, for 1837, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, March 25, 1837.

CAPITALS. two doors below his old .tanl, where he intends keepin constantly on hand, 35,294 Dollars!! \$11,764! \$5,000! \$5,000! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls!

50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS! 50 of 250 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 63 of 150 dolls! Sec Tickets unly \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will

which will be offered to Wholesale and Retail Dealers, upon accommodating terms. Having made recent arrangements, which will enable him Fall importations, constant supplies from the latest arrivals in the Eastern markets, he can therebe sent for 130 dollars. Halves, tquarters and

be sent for room.
Eighths in proportion.
S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN STRATFORD GOINS. Lexington, Feb 4, 1837 .- 6-2m WHO has been so long known in Frank-fort, as a Barber, takes pleasure in no-NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY, tifying the citizens of Lexington, and the nu-merous company who visit the city, that he RDERED, that a Dividend be declared of five per cent, for the last six months on the Capital Stock, paid in on the 1st July last, and has taken the stand on Main street, lately oc cupied by G. W. Fucker, nearly opposite Mr. Brennau's Hotel, where every attention the same rate on the Instalment paid in on the shall be paid to those who may please to call 15th November to the 1st instant, to the Stockon him, either to smoothe their chas, throw their locks in the most fashionable style, or litth inst.

J. TILFORD, President. their locks in the most fashionable style, or to render to them the health and comfort of l-tf

re so eminently calculated
He will be always found on his post, and
GARS, made of sound are so eminently calculated every exertion used to give entire satisfaction old Tobacco, and manufactured in the hest style, to those who may patronize him.

| Old Tobacco, and manufactured in the hest style, to those who may patronize him. to those who may patronize him.

Lexington, Oct 17, 1836.—63-tg | For Sale by D. BRA

Main st. Lex Dec 8, 1836—78-tf

warm or cold Baths, for which the premises

New House,

LUZZINS & ZZNET,

AVING purchased of John Shaock, STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, w i villas ite, now offer to sell goods on as fai and reasonable terms, as they can be bought in an house in this market. They are determined t spare no pains to accommo late and please th who may favor them with their patronage, solicit the old friends of the house to con heir favors, and as many new friends as we can

Lex Jan 25, 1837-4-tf

I have sold my stock of goods to Messrs Mut-LINS & KINETT, I take great pleasure in recom-mending them to my friends and former customers, nd solicit for my successors a continuance of the

It is imperiously necessary now for me to clos as speedily as possible, the accounts on my Books.
I hope all who have accounts with me will adjust them without further delay; I will have them ready for settlement at the old stand in a few days. JOHN SHROCK,

New Concern.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN, & CO (Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.)

If E Substribers would respectfully in form the public that they have mucha, the ENTIRE SPOCK & F GOODS of Ma. Collins, Timberlake & C., and earnestly solice a contiouance of the internal pair has end the late firm, with an assurance that the lane and the late firm, with an assurance that the lane and the late firm. to purchasers heretofora extendanded will be con-tinued, and they pledge their best exertions to merit the favor of their old enstomers.

Their stock at this time is very complete from seent additional receipts of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS they particularly invite an examination of their stock, as they design to sell goods as low by the piece, as they can be purchased in this market.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO. Dec 20, 1836 .- 52-tf

Assessors!----Licenses!! HE Mayor and Board of Council amm of the city of Lexington will procee Thursday, February 2, 1537, to elect an Assesse and Assistant Assessor for the present year:

Applications for LICENSES For Taverns, Coffee Houses, &c. must be made a the same time: and LICENSES

For Gigs, Hack-, Carts and Wagons can be had npon application to me, at the Circuit Court Clerks Office. HIBODLCY, Ck City. Jan 25, 1836-4-tf

Dan 16, 1837-4 tf MARKE PARKER.

osite the Court-Housa, Lexington. 10,000 dolls! 7,000 dolls! 25 prizes of eq. stead of the front Lexington; the first state of the greatest part of A GOOD PARM,

han s high, a rathering, white on the

Any per on who will deliver sait horse to the

CAUTION-A second attempt to seed our

will Le anaton, again t wine t the public of uld

horses was made in. The day right, which in tu-

he on their guard.

DRAKE & THOMPSON.

Lez Jan 24, 1837 - 4-tf

REMOVAL.

FRHE Subscriber would respectfully inform his

No. 50, Main Street,

BRITISH AND ALLEGON

Dry Goods.

to receive, in a lditt n to his regular Spring and

offer at least equal inducements to any house West

HENRY BELL.

by as ure the public, that he will be enable

of the Mountains.

subscriber in Lexi ston, shall receive \$10 fo

om the use of the collar, and blind in

DRAKE & THOMPSON.

THE TURF HORSE

BY OSCAR,

(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Romulus, Remus, Jasper. and several others who will make their first appearance on the Turf this Spring.)

by the citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, implying as it did, a deire to acquire a good share of his progeny; and the central character of the was thus beaten, was afterwards proven to be 3 years old, Remus was evilocation, have it duced the proprietor to place him, as mentioned in the notice dently able to have won. beretofore published, at Mr. Wm. W. GRAVES', adjoining the grounds of 1st of July, at the low price of . 30 per mare the season, payable before the eason expires, if not \$35 will be recuired; and 50 to insure colts.

Good pasture of the best Blue (rese will be furnished for mares sent to him without charge-or grainfed to then at cost if required. No liability will be incurred for accidents or escapes, but every care will be taken to prevent either. Mares may be sent before they foal, and shall receive the ntmost

attention and be kept in separate apartment.

ing on the beauty, game, size and bone of li get; has, at length, put the Times, Vol 4, No. 80, page 237. owner at a point from which he can pause awhile; and point the enquirer to some more solid inducements, than superior form. And now that his distingui-hing off-pring give to him strong earnest of a fame, as durable as the annals of the Turf; the owner can but indulge a moment in a retrospect to the circumstances and difficulties through which this distinguished Stallion has wen his way to distinction as a breeder. He was brought to Kentucky at a tim when the State was literally crowded with Stailions of fine blood, native and imported; when the owners of every established Training Stable in the State found his affections fixed or his interest involved in the stock of other favorite Stallions; when all of his get, (then very few in number) were too young for the Tarf, depending as before remarked, the three first seasons on the purity of his blood, his performance and the surpassing boanty and finish f his get: yet in the short period that has elapted, amidst all the difficulties mentioned, without a trainer of experience we find more of his colts up on the Turf than of any other stallion in the State during the time, and all that have been trained not one but has made good running and but one single one, that is not a winner; and of those, the pedigrees of several, leaves no doubt that most of their powers are derived from their matchless sire. I speak of inexperienced trainers as it is well known that Mr Dunn, in whose hands most that have been run in Kentucky have been placed; although an enterprising and very discerning man, and one who promises to attain distinction in his profession, is still too young to have acquaired experience. And Mr Turpin the owner of Romulus and Remus, whose performance will be seen below, made in their training last fall in Illinois, his very first effort.

The owner would just remark, to those who have Sumpter, William, Kosciusko, Archy, Sax Wymer, or Cherokee mares or other branches of the Diomed family, or marcs of the Whip stock; that they have in Columbus a chance to add speed to speed and give stoutness and bone where it is so much wanting. He would say to all breeders who would enquire of the appearand performance of his get-GO AND SEE. Several of his get untried in

ic are to go upon the Turf in the spring; co AND SEE. The performance of unity for poor plumbus on the Turf has heretofore been published, and it is not now deemed ssary to republish it. Suffice it to say, that they demonstrate clearly, as was opinion of his trainer and undivided public sentiment, that when in order norse in the great Valley of the Mississippi could "live a minute by his side." pedigree is now published for the last time, as it will shortly appear in Racing Callender, where it can, for the future, be at all times seen and rred to; as published below, it has been out of my power to obtain a correct leach red to; as published below, it has been out of my power to obtain a correct the common of the performance of several of his get in West Tennessee. The cr would just repeat to those who would know more of Columbus and processes of the performance was regularly passed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of Lexington on the 23d January, 1837.

JAS G. MEKINNEY, Mayor progeny GO AND SEE.

PERMIT

OLUMBUS is a deep red bay with black legs main and tail, full sixteen or of thankful for past favors, respectfully informs and countenance than any horse I ever have seen of his strength, solidity this friends and the public that he has taken his Herod like stoutness and fibre, war got by the much admired and disuished race horse Oscar; he by the celebrated four mile horse Wilkes stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets uler; he by the old imported Diomed. Wonder's dam was Col. Eppes' under the name of mare; she by Tippo-Saib, (he by Lindsey's Arabian) by Brimmer by ValWhere one or both of them may always be found
Where one or both of them may always be found
Valiant was out of full blooded Jolly Rodger mare. Eppes' gray mare also the dam of General Jackson's Pacolet, Palafox and others. Oscar's the distinguished and very superior brood mare Rosy Clack, by the imed Saltram, he by O'Kelly's Eclipse (who was able to give any horse in land a distance in his day;) Eclipse by Marsk, he by Squirt, he by Barts Childers. Saltram's dam Virago, by Snap; her dam by Regulus; be by olphin Arabian, out of a sister to Black-and all-Black. Rosy Clack's dam ulla; Camilla by the old imported Wildair; her grandam Jei, by old imed Flinnap, g grandam the famous brood mare Diana, by Claudius; her grandam Sally painter, by Sterling; her g g g grandam the celebrated imported mare Silver, by Bellsize Arabian, in England, as was also the above named Sterling. Wildair by Cade; he by Godolphin Arabian. Claudius by the old imported Janus; old Janus of Eng. by Godolph, Arabian. The damof Claudius by Sterling; he by Bellsize Arabian. Columbus' dam was got by the imported horse Dungannon, he by Dungannon of England, he by O Kelly's Eclipse, he by Marsk &c. Dungannon's dam Aspasia, by King Herod; his grandam Doris, by Blank; his g grandam Helen, by Spectator; his g g grandam Daphne by Godolphin Arabia., Columbus's grandam by Merlin; his g grandam by the celebrated race horse Flag of Truce. Merlin was raised by Stephen Smith, of Virginia and was got by John Holmes' Merlin. You : Merlin's dam was a splendid to re got by Old Quic'ssilver, and he by the old imported Medley; Holmes' Merlin by Celar, Janus, &c. Flag of Truce by imported Goldfinder, his dam y Film ap, grandam by Aris oftle; g grandam by old Fearmaught. Flag of trace was the sire of many distinguished racers, among them Col. Taylor's Famous running Lorse Leviathan, and First Consul, who won twenty-one races tetter a commodation of his customers, he has removed to the lar Store Rooms,

Perfurmentes.

Eliza Bailey, by Columbus dam by Stockholder, 3 years old, won the purse, fall meeting 1835, over the Lexington Association Course, 2 miles and repeat at 3 heats winning the 2d and 3d heats in 3m 59s-3m 54s-and 3m 57s, beating 5 or 6 other nags, among the rest, Scarlet, by Waxy and Webster by Bertrand.

Mary McFarland, by Columbus, dam by Gray Dungannon 3 years old, won the Jocky Club Purce, 2 mile hears at Bairdstown, at 2 hears, in 4m 14s-and 4m 64s; beating Clinton, a previous winner by Bertrand.

In 1836, at the Spring Meeting at Lexington, Houston by Columbus, dam Keniday's Diomed, 3 years old, won the Post Stake, mile heats, 5 colts entered at 3 heats, in 2m 11s-and 2m 7s and 2m 8s; very deep mud.

In the fall 1836, Eliza Bailey, although she had only been in exercise for ight days previous, won the Association Purse at Crab Orchard, mile heats, nags started, at 2 heats, in 2m 10s-2m 7s. It was no go. The next week Eliza was entered against 6 other nags and contended for

the purse, 2 mile heats at Richmond in good time. At Richmond, Mary McFarland the same week was entered with 7 other nags, for the purse, mile heats; she won the 1st heat in 1m 53s-and the 2d

in 1m 52s; the 1st heat was no amusement. At Lexington fall 1836, Mary McFarland was entered against 7 other nags for the Pool purse, mile heats, 3 best in 5; Mary won the Chirst heats in good cellent water; fine Garden, with plank fence, &c time, considering the state of the track, but at the close of the third heat Any person wishing to purchase, can examine the premises and know the terms by application to

was ruled off and the Purse given to Gipsey Girl. The same week Eliza was entered for the Purse at the same place, 3 mile

heats, but was evidently out of order and lost the race, which was won by Maria Louisa by Muckle John, time forgotten.

At the Forks of Elkhorn Eliza was entered against 3 other nags, 2 miles and repeat, which she wonat 2 heats, in 4m 4s-and 3m 49s.

At the same place and next day, Mary won the purse mile heats, in 1m 55s -and 1m 52s; on Mary bets of 10 to 1 were won easy.

In the State of Illinois, Turpin's colt Romulous, by Columbus, dam by Winter's Arabian, won the Jocky Club Purse, 2 mile heats, at Carleton, in Oct. 1836, at 2 heats beating Dr. Dorcy's celebrated Henry Archy, for whom he had lately paid \$6,000, and who had beat Black Maria, and contended on Long Island 4 mile heats with Post Boy, in 3m 55s, each heat; -so much for a 3 year old colt by Columbus, out of a small Winter's Arabian mare.

Remus, full brother to Romulous was entered in a Sweepstake for 2 year THE very liberal patronage bestowd upon this noble animal, the last season, olds, at the same place, carrying 86 pounds to 50 on each of the other colts, and then lost the race only by a length each heat, and the colt by whom he

The next week Mr Turpin travelled his celt Romulous to Jacksonville and the Association Race Course, Lexington. He will serve maces until the entered him against 3 of the best nags in the State, 2 mile heats, which he won with case, distancing the field the second heat; the first heat in 4m 3sand second Leat in 4m-track 60 yards over a mile and very muddy.

Jasper by Columbus was entered in a sweepstake 2 miles and repeat, at Crab Orchard, 3 mgs entered at a \$100 each; Styles won the first heat, Francis Ann, won the second heat. Jasper by Columbus took the lead the third heat, and kept it during the first round, and though frequently pressed by both the mare and Styles, he maintained his stride and position, and This is the fourth time that the services of this distinguished son of the renowned Oscar, have been offered to the breede of Kentneky by the present the second round he fell and threw his rider, the boy mounted again, and owner: The increased patronage of each sea on from the first to the last, in- although he was thrown out at least 300 yards, yet in g of a mile came up dicating an increase of cosh leace, chiefly, for the three fir. tseasons, depend- within 60 or 70 yards of Styles who won the heat and race. —See Spirit of

D. Thompson & Co.

FEBRUARY 15, 1837.—9-3t

BLACTOMITHING



JOHN R. SHAW ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. ilis shop is immediately opposite the residence of Jeremiah Murphy, Sen. just above the jail, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and

Als:-WIIITESMITHING done at he same

Lex Jan 1837--4-1f

N Q UIR E at G. Christy's, opposite the Court-house in Lexingtou, Lan 19,1837-A-u Hired.

N ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance concerning the olices of Assessor and Assis

tant Assessor:

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the city of Lexington, that hereafter the salaries of the Assessor and Assistan Assessor shall be One Bundred and Fifty Dollart

Attest -- H I Bodley, City Clerk

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

N. & H. SHAW, They have on hand, and will continue to krep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS and will sell on as accommodating terms as any ouse in the city.

Lex. June 6, 1836. - 36-11. N. B. Those baving unsettled accounts, wil blease call and settle them with either of its.
N. S.

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

IIE undersigned have now opened a large and splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they will offer at as low prices as they ca be had for in the Western Country-for Cash o intry produce, such as is usually taken in example for Goods. As our stock is large and com we deem it unnecessary to enumerate arti We invite our friends and customers to call

Lexington, Nov. 7-63-16

OULD retern his thanks for the liberal pattronage to bor received, and having taken into partnership Mr. W. S. Beautry, the bosiness will in future be conducted by their jointly, OREAR & BERKLEY,

And they have by strict attention to business give entire satisfaction.

Thuse persons in lebted to me personally are earnestly requested to settle the same by pay

ment or note, as it is very important to close to old concern.

1. THOS. C. OREAR Lexington, Nov. 7-19-11.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER, DUBLISHED weekly at 157 Proadway, N. York, at 35 per enount. Tayon.

e. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. V. TRUMBULL,

Eavele C. Payable in ad-

Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. Sept. 15, 1836-55-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

WISH to sell a HOUSE and LOT, of five Lexington. The halldings are, a good roomy Dwelling House, of brack and frame, with eight rooms, good Kitchen; Negro-house; capacions Stables, sufficient for 80 horses; two wells of ex-

CLEMENT SMITH. Lex Jan 15, 1837-3-17

JABEZ BEACH.

T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first mality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

MITTHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its arrespondent of the latest incompany and a good assemblent of the latest incompany. granches, and a good assortment of the latest in-Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whose constant employment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B&H. Lex Scp 7.-53-1f

NOTICE.

which renders it expedient for me to consumate an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and hey will be responsible for all contracts and husiess connected with this work from the commencenent to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their busiess habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public

JAMES April 23,-- Is-f - Dayton Dem Herald.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. heir stock of Furniture. nave the pleasure of offering a large assortment, nd will endeavor to keep such a supply as will cnble their customers to furnish themselves on as ort notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere . They have now on hand and will continue to manfacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do Centre " do do Pier " do do Pier " do do Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;
SOFAS, Spring Seat;

Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improved

plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line. They are prepared to attend to Funeral

VENEERS for sale. (Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's on-fronted Patent Blastic Cushion-hammer

PLINOS-Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK,

Main st. 2d door above the Library. Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836-74-tf

RESTROVAL. CABILIET MARING.

fully informs his o'd

customers, and the public generally, that he has KEMOVED his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand Sheridan, nu Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-tf

Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galvaston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pownatan is laid out, comparing a few barker. The above treet was and three fourth acres, lying on the Maysville mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harhor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a wix-ture of pranie and timbere I land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses oaid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-pense and delay. Inquire at this office. Lex Aug. 27, 1835-35-16

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES. and examine for themselves.

OREAR & BERKLEY. THOS. C. OREAR

Trentucism Charecte

RITTIBA

From the Wheeling Times of March 8. INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By the eastern mail, which did not arrive until time,) we received president Van Buren's inaugural address, and by a little extra exertion are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning.

On the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, after the prelimi-

FELLOW CITIZENS,-The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany my first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide mo in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the lootsteps of illustrious men. whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live.

If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their maintity adequately to discharge the daties of an office
so difficult and exalted, how much more must these
so difficult and exalted, how much more must these
maintain the perpetuity of state authorities, difficulties nearly unsurmountable
arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were
so difficult and exalted, how much more must these
maintain the perpetuity of state authorities, difficulties nearly unsurmountable
arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were
so difficult and exalted, how much more must these so difficult and exalted, how much more must these earliest up on no such considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who tablished, they are destined to confer their benes believed possible that a scheme of givernment, so defendit, by anxiously referring to its provision for elaims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence the memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same

kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow eitizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be asso ciated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the government; did I not repose with unwavering reliance on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and ahove all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from theso sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from em. barrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attitudes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing tho greatest good to the greatest number, we preelsewhere to be found.

whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand-even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people-will avail us nothing if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger the blessings we enjoy.

The thoughtful feamers of our constitution legis lated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed .-Distinct soverignties were in retual existence, whose cordial union was ossential to the welfare

and happiness of all.

Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they minish in frequency and violence,-The generous ed, and dangers overcome, on expectations more differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources of power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in so ue existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new government laid upon principles of recipro all con assion and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller states might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confesselly equal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural four that the broad spread scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular i derests, was counteracted by limits they forestw less promotness of action than in Gov. are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our strictly drawn around the action of the federal ernments differently formed, they overlooked the far children the rich blessings already derived from authority; and to the people and the states was incre important consideration, that with us war generations, that chosen spot where landings that chosen spot where landings. left unimpaired, their sovereign power over the could never be the result of individual or irrespon. generations, that chosen spot where impoiness innumerable subjects embraced in the internal sible will, but must be a measure for redress of in springs from a perfect equality of political rights

has left no injurious mark. From a small commu- conflict, we saw that the energies of our country nity, we have risen to a people powerful in num- would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate eleven o'clock List night, (ten hours behind its bers and in strength; but with our increase has its rights. We may not possess, and we should not gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; desire to possess, the extended and ever ready milthe privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest stary organization of other nations; we may occaindividual are still sacredly protected at home; stonarly suner in the out of the point has failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, and, while the value and fortified of our people among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the nary ceremonies usual on such occasions, the pre- have removed far from us the slightest apprehen- ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a sident elect delivered the following address, im sion of foreign p wer, they have not yet induced contrary opinion from inviting aggression from ainediately after which the oath of office was admin. us in a single instance, to forget what is right. broad. istered to him by the Chief Justice of the United Our commerce has been extended to the remotest | Certain danger was foretold from the extension ence has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the

posed to be adapted only to boundaries comparative indignation, but neither masses of the people, nor
sources of every portion of our country; yet the

y narrow. These have been widened beyond consections of the country, have been swerved from spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to jecture; the members of confederacy are already their devotion to the bond of union, and the principal existing compacts has continued to prevail in our doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such

from the lapse of years.

ers and conliding hopes, this retrospect presents ever to be overlookeda ground for still deeper delight. It impresses In justly balancing the powers of the federal and compromise: viewing it as limited to kind the cheering proof, that a popular govern- occurred; but how just is the confilence of fature al Government, and to such as relate to our interment wisely formed, is wanting in no element of safety imparted by the knowledge that each in sucendurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rap- cession has been happily removed. circumstance, they have completely failed.

penses of the government. The cost of two wars prosperity and renown. has been paid, not only without a murinur, but The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in fidence of their representatives.

all felt the imposing influence, as they recog- is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to nized the unequalled services of the first President, it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well sont an aggregate of human prosperity surely not his above the great weight of as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty his character could alone bind the discordant ma or danger. Have not recent events made it abvious but an aggregate ound, sewhere to be found, locally in the character could atone bind the discordant in a for danger. Have not recent events made it povious serving a strict neutrality in all their controversions, then, is the obligation imposed from the violence of contending factions. Since from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every sies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed from the violence of contending factions. Since from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every citizen, in his own sphere of action, his death nearly forty years are gone. Party eximiterest, that of humanity included? Amidst the asperation has been often carried to its highest violence of excited passions, this generous and frapoint; the virtue and the fortitude of the people ternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, have been greatly tried; yet our system, purified standing as I now do before my countrymen, in this enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion; from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never

blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling. and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, | ning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to and without those exhibitions of cocreive power make known my sentiments in regard to it; and so generally employed in other countries, to sub- now, when every motive for misrepresentation has mit to all needful restraints and exactions of the mn- passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weigh nicipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in ed and understood. At least, they will be my standthe bit tory of the American States. Occasionally, it and of conduct in the path before me. I then declar is true the ardor of the public sentiment, outrun- ed that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who ning the regular progress of the judicial tribunal were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must or seeking to reach cases not denounce I as crim. go into the presidential chair the inflexible and uncommal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a promising opponent of every attempt, on the part of munner calculated to give pain to the friends of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Col free government, and to encourage the hopes of lumbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding those who wish for its overthrow. These occur, states; and also with a determination equally deciour country than in any other of equal population the states where it exists." on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence it may well be hoped that they will constantly dis trospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoidpatriotism and sound common sense of the great than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. mass of our fellow-citizens, will assure lly in lime To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid produce this result; for as every a sum tion of iller and the doubts of the unvious, actual experience gal power nat only wounds the mojesty of the has given the conclusive reply. We have seen law, but furnishes a pretext for abrilging the libe time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboerties of the people, the latter have the most ding, and our constitution surmount every adverse direct and permanent interest in preserving the circumstance, drended at the outset as beyon I congrest lan laminks of social order, and main aiming, trol. Present exchement will, at all times, imagni on all occasions, the inviolability of the e-constitutive present dangers; but true plutes play must teach on all occasions, the inviolations of the elementary of the elemen

those has the emergencies, which no country can the stability of our mets ations, and an entire conilways avoid, their friends found a fruitfal source viction that, if administered in the true form, characterists. H. HARPER. of apprehension, their earmies of b pe. While ter, and spirit in which they were established, they government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with follness and frankness, the reasons which led to this determination. The result authorises me to befieve that community, with the other nations of the world. The provident forecast has been verified by with the difficulties to he encounted. Actual those whom they most immediately affect. It now

sults, has passed along; but on our institutions it ment; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the

nations; the value, and even nature, of our pro- of our territory, the multiplication of States; and ductions has been greatly changed; a wide differ- the increase of population. Our system was sup- of their conduct, has exposed individuals to popular councils, and never long been absent from our con. the augmented. The alleged causes of danger return, but with each the object will be better unduct.

We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson—that implicit and undeviating adherence to fine the republic layer rises to a height obtained in the respect for its authority was which ultimits; that calm and enlightened judgment councils, and never long been absent from our contribly augmented. The alleged causes of danger settlempts at dangerous agitation may periodically the principles on which we set out can carry us vious to all mankind; respect for its authority was which ultimately governs our people as one vast body, prosperously onward through all the conflicts of not more apparent at its ancient than it is at its will always be at hand to resist and control every circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead general prosperity have been opened; the effects to overthrow our institutions. The success that has thus attended our great of distance have been averted by the inventive ge. For myself, therefore, I declare that the prinexperiment, is itself, a sufficient cause for grati- nius of our people, developed and fostered by the ciple that will govern me in the high duty to which tude, on account of the happiness it has actual spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety iny country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letly conferred, and the example it has unanswera- and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sathemselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude around to the far distant future, with ardent pray; and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent cred instrument carefully and not easily framed;

id failure was boldly predicted. Latent and un-controlable causes of dissolution were supposed to separable from the practical operation of all luman minute exposition of my views on the various exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did institutions, and looking only to the general result, questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the us it is probably unexpected. Before the suffiages us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many federal government has succe. sfully performed its of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I suban honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, mitted to them, with great precision, my opinions hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not has and concerns evidently national, that of every state on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those tily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every has remarkably improved in protecting and devel- opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utoping local interests and individual welfare; and if most ability. An imperfect experience during the struggles the vibrations of authority have occasionally tendof the revolution was supposed to warrant a be- ed too much towards one or the other, it is unqueslief that the people would not bear the taxation re- tionably certain that the ultimate operation of the enquisite to discharge an immense public debt al, tire system has been to strengthen all the existing ready incurred, and to defray the necessary ex- institutions, and to elevate our whole country in of experience, and the known opinions of my con-

doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne our political condition, was the institution of domesthat may be necessary to sustain our civil insti-lie slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impresstutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. In- cd with the delicacy of this subject, and they treat. deed, all experience has shown that the withing old it with a fortearance so evidently wise, that, in ness of the people to contribute to these ends in spite of every sinister forboding, it never, until the cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the conspresent period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence In the early stages of the new government, when of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my The capacity of the people for self-government, election, the deep interest this subject was beginrences, however, have been far less frequent in ded, to resist the slightest interference with it in

What can be more gratifying than such a re-In a supposed unfiness of our institutions for just reason to entertain an abiling confibence in

time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events have proved their error; the first war, far only remains to add that no bill conflicting with events, and elsewhere producing astenishing re- from impairing gave new confidence to our govern- these views, can ever receive my constitutional

firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succoeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signaffy wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, cenes of dangerous excitement have occurred;terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences

remembering that it was throughout a work of confits on countless generations to come; and that complex in construction, could remain ununjured directing in every action. To matters of domes-America will present to every friend of man-From time to time embarrasments have certainly the concernment which it has intrusted to the Federvote myself: beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter on this occasion, into a further or more

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights stituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship. of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverso to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries, regarding them, in their actual state, as social commercial communities and pre and our exhaustles resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myfelf that I will faith fully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with mea settled purpose to main ain the institutions of my country, which I trust, ill atone for

the erors I comini.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliiant evening of his well-spent life; and for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness: beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Beiog, whose trengthening support I hambly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with hours and with oess, and all her paths be peace.

JAMES F. MOORE. HARPER & MOORE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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